



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

had 8 cases of malaria among the crew. The last case was still sick to-day. The vessel was fumigated on arrival by the Cuban quarantine service, who kept the sick men under observation.

Mortality for the week ended December 9, 1905, 21.

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 24 per 1,000.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever and smallpox—Deaths from yellow fever on steamship Craigard—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, November 25, as follows: Twelve days ended November 26, 1905:

Present officially estimated population 60,000. Mortality from all causes 87, including 3 from yellow fever and 5 from smallpox.

The exact condition of smallpox at this port is unknown, as deaths alone are reported. It is impossible to arrive at the number of cases which occur, but the number of people seen on the streets with faces freshly pitted from recent attacks would indicate that this disease is very prevalent. In Quito it is epidemic, and by presidential decree vaccination is made obligatory.

To-day the captain of the British steamship *Craigard* died of yellow fever. This vessel has been anchored in midstream opposite the city for a month, discharging coal. As the deceased passed most of his time on shore it is probable that he contracted the disease on land.

On November 17 the steamship *Colombia*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 4 cabin and 8 steerage passengers from this place; 5 cabin and 12 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last exposure. On the same date the steamship *Masconomo*, a tramp steamer from New York via South American ports, cleared for New York via Peruvian and Chilean ports. No passengers. November 22 steamship *Palena*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 12 cabin and 2 steerage passengers; 6 steerage passengers from southern ports were placed in quarantine. These vessels were fumigated before sailing.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Summary of cholera in Germany—Supervision of river traffic suspended.

The following is received from Ambassador Tower through the Department of State under date of November 20:

Isolated cases of cholera, which are undoubtedly connected with former cases, were observed and reported to October 16, though no death from cholera has occurred in Germany since October 7, and the disease is therefore considered to have been completely arrested.

From August 16 to October 16, inclusive, the total number of cases of cholera observed was 287, of which 93 were fatal.

The supervision of the river traffic on the Elbe and the Oder, which has heretofore been maintained in order to prevent the introduction

of cholera through boats and rafts coming down from the country of the Vistula, has been suspended on account of the freezing of the streams, though the announcement is made that suitable precautionary measures will be adopted to prevent the reintroduction of cholera next spring when the rivers are again open.

Status of cholera in Russia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, December 1, as follows:

According to the official bulletin, there were registered in the Vistula district of Russia, during the week ended November 15, 18 fresh cases of cholera (with 8 deaths), of which 12 cases (7 deaths) occurred in the district of Kolno, 1 case (1 death) in the district of Ostrow, and 5 cases in the city of Lodz. The total number of cases in the Vistula district up to the middle of November amounts to 249 (with 136 deaths).

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Yellow-fever situation.

Consul Johnson reports, November 21, as follows:

Since my cablegram of the 15th instant I have the following report to make on the yellow-fever situation in this consular district: Puerto Cortez, 2 cases, 1 death; San Pedro, 4 cases, 1 death; Choloma, 2 cases, 1 death.

At San Pedro a meeting composed of the board of health and the governor of the department was held on the 15th instant at the office of the consular agent at San Pedro and it was voted to take active steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections of emigrants recommended—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Buonocore reports, November 27, as follows:

During the week ended November 25, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Nov. 19	Florida	New York	533	120	650
19	Georgia	do	339	45	400
21	Cretic	do	461	100	780
21	Nord America	do	658	75	850
22	Neckar	do			
23	Montserrat	do	162	25	280

PALERMO.

Nov. 20	Georgia	New York	22	13	15
---------	---------------	----------------	----	----	----